

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 2.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TERRIBLE

Tales Told by Survivors of Italian and Sicilian Disasters.

Pope Pius X. Opened the Vatican Hospital For Suffering Refugees.

President Roosevelt and American People Show Their Generosity.

ONLY SYMPATHY FROM ENGLAND

As the days pass new tales of horror are brought from the stricken districts in Southern Italy and Sicily. The scenes of suffering and the stoniest hearts, but at the same time the whole world smiles through its tears at the generosity that has appeared from many different nations. It is now said that the work of rescue will be carried on as long as there is any hope, and that all survivors will be transported out of the danger line and the city of Messina will be forever abandoned. After the earthquake came the flames and then the tidal wave. Now the survivors are preyed on by the dead and rotting bodies. Although the earth tremors have not abated the venerable Monsignor D'Arrigo, Archbishop of Messina, refuses to leave his palace, which trembles and threatens to fall with every shock. He insists on remaining to care for his stricken flock. Canitello and Villa San Giovanni have suffered as much as Messina. The work of rescue is being carried on with great difficulty. Three British and three French warships have arrived and are aiding in the work of rescue.

Hundreds of wounded are lying on stretchers along the railway lines waiting to be sent to the hospitals in other cities. Most terrible scenes were witnessed at the founding asylum near Montavento Monastery. The unfortunate children were seen fighting for their lives among the ruins and none could go to their parents. The Russian warships were in the scene after the Italian vessels, and have inscribed a marvellous page on their annals by the example they have given of self-abnegation and fraternity.

Every member of the Eighty-third Regiment was killed, and in the Eighty-ninth Regiment all who were not killed were wounded. Prisons collapsed, prisoners were killed, but a few escaped. Nearly 200 Custom House officers were killed. Dr. Abbozzo, a military surgeon, despite the fact that he had sustained a broken leg, mounted a horse and is still ministering to the injured at Messina.

The Associated Press even paid tribute to our Holy Father Pius X. for his succor of the refugees from Messina when they arrived in Rome last Monday. The dispatches say:

The universal brotherhood spoken of by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, was further emphasized at Rome this morning, when upon the arrival of 1,500 wounded from Messina and Reggio, Mayor Nathan telephoned the Vatican asking whether these unfortunate victims of the earthquake, who were killed in the affirmative, and the wounded were received with open arms. To realize fully what this incident signifies it must be explained that Signor Nathan is not a Catholic and that he was at one time Grand Master of the Free Masons. The first of the wounded sent to the Vatican were received at the railroad station by Monsignor Misatelli, sent especially by the Pope. Some of them were taken to the Vatican in public conveyances, but the more grievously injured were carried on stretchers by the Red Cross. They were received at the Vatican precinct by the nursing Sisters.

The Pope could not restrain his desire to bring them consolation and sought them out. He passed through the Basilica of St. Peter's over the arch connecting the Basilica with the hospital, although he did not actually set foot on Italian territory, he in reality went outside that area which, under the law, is guaranteed and enjoys the right of extra-territoriality. The hospital, belonging to the Pope, stands on Italian ground. The Pope's train into the hospital was the sign for an outburst of emotion, not only on the part of the patients, but even from the Pope himself and the members of his suite. Many of those who were not grievously wounded insisted on jumping out of bed to kneel and kiss the Pontiff's hand. The Pope spoke consolingly to each unfortunate. He said that since the earthquake he has lived only to think of them and study the best means of helping them. All his prayers to the Almighty had implored mercy, clemency and power to undergo the terrible strain, rising up again through the comfort of religion.

With full confidence in the generosity of the American people, President Roosevelt did not hesitate in taking steps to afford relief to the Italian sufferers. The fast steamer Celtic was loaded with supplies worth \$300,000 for the fleet of American battleships that is now en route home after a cruise around the world. The President ordered the Celtic to hurry to the scene of disaster with her stores. When Congress opened Monday after the mid-winter holidays President Roosevelt transmitted a message to both the House and Senate, telling what he had done and asking our national legislators to approve his act, and to appropriate half a million dollars more for the Italian sufferers. Congress lost no time about it. Neither body was in session more than an

hour, but they gave \$800,000, instead of the \$500,000 that the President asked for. The President and Congress have not been working well together recently, but all local animosities were forgotten in the face of the tragedy which was being enacted across the seas.

The people of Italy, whether at home or in America, are not ungrateful, but have shown appreciation of the generosity of the other nations. Raphael A. Serrano, Italian Consul in New York, writes:

"Far from my beloved fatherland and with a heart full of grief for the calamity which she confronts at this moment, you may understand with how much eagerness I read the tidings that I can get through all the newspapers. This morning I have been comforted by the account of the ship Celtic, which yesterday sailed at full speed with all kinds of supplies for the place of the disaster. I feel the gratitude of my countrymen resident here for this act of the Navy Department and its officers, who conceived the splendid idea. They deserve our eternal gratitude and thanks." The British Cabinet has been urged to follow the example of the American Government, but thus far all the Italians have received officially from England is three cheers.

RETREAT FOR MEN.

Members of the Holy Name Society to Enjoy Privilege.

Next Wednesday a retreat for the members of the Holy Name Society will begin at St. Louis Bertrand's church and continue until the following Sunday, January 17, the feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. The exercises will be conducted by Father Foley, O. P., a noted Dominican missionary. The evening exercises will be held at 7:30 o'clock, and will consist of Rosary, sermon and benediction. There will be mass each morning, but the hour will not be announced until Father Foley arrives. It will probably be at 5:30 or 6 o'clock, so that all can hear mass and duty. Three British and three French warships have arrived and are aiding in the work of rescue.

Hundreds of wounded are lying on stretchers along the railway lines waiting to be sent to the hospitals in other cities. Most terrible scenes were witnessed at the founding asylum near Montavento Monastery. The unfortunate children were seen fighting for their lives among the ruins and none could go to their parents. The Russian warships were in the scene after the Italian vessels, and have inscribed a marvellous page on their annals by the example they have given of self-abnegation and fraternity.

Every member of the Eighty-third Regiment was killed, and in the Eighty-ninth Regiment all who were not killed were wounded. Prisons collapsed, prisoners were killed, but a few escaped. Nearly 200 Custom House officers were killed. Dr. Abbozzo, a military surgeon, despite the fact that he had sustained a broken leg, mounted a horse and is still ministering to the injured at Messina.

The Associated Press even paid tribute to our Holy Father Pius X. for his succor of the refugees from Messina when they arrived in Rome last Monday. The dispatches say:

The universal brotherhood spoken of by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, was further emphasized at Rome this morning, when upon the arrival of 1,500 wounded from Messina and Reggio, Mayor Nathan telephoned the Vatican asking whether these unfortunate victims of the earthquake, who were killed in the affirmative, and the wounded were received with open arms. To realize fully what this incident signifies it must be explained that Signor Nathan is not a Catholic and that he was at one time Grand Master of the Free Masons. The first of the wounded sent to the Vatican were received at the railroad station by Monsignor Misatelli, sent especially by the Pope. Some of them were taken to the Vatican in public conveyances, but the more grievously injured were carried on stretchers by the Red Cross. They were received at the Vatican precinct by the nursing Sisters.

The Pope could not restrain his desire to bring them consolation and sought them out. He passed through the Basilica of St. Peter's over the arch connecting the Basilica with the hospital, although he did not actually set foot on Italian territory, he in reality went outside that area which, under the law, is guaranteed and enjoys the right of extra-territoriality. The hospital, belonging to the Pope, stands on Italian ground. The Pope's train into the hospital was the sign for an outburst of emotion, not only on the part of the patients, but even from the Pope himself and the members of his suite. Many of those who were not grievously wounded insisted on jumping out of bed to kneel and kiss the Pontiff's hand. The Pope spoke consolingly to each unfortunate. He said that since the earthquake he has lived only to think of them and study the best means of helping them. All his prayers to the Almighty had implored mercy, clemency and power to undergo the terrible strain, rising up again through the comfort of religion.

With full confidence in the generosity of the American people, President Roosevelt did not hesitate in taking steps to afford relief to the Italian sufferers. The fast steamer Celtic was loaded with supplies worth \$300,000 for the fleet of American battleships that is now en route home after a cruise around the world. The President ordered the Celtic to hurry to the scene of disaster with her stores. When Congress opened Monday after the mid-winter holidays President Roosevelt transmitted a message to both the House and Senate, telling what he had done and asking our national legislators to approve his act, and to appropriate half a million dollars more for the Italian sufferers. Congress lost no time about it. Neither body was in session more than an

hour, but they gave \$800,000, instead of the \$500,000 that the President asked for. The President and Congress have not been working well together recently, but all local animosities were forgotten in the face of the tragedy which was being enacted across the seas.

The people of Italy, whether at home or in America, are not ungrateful, but have shown appreciation of the generosity of the other nations. Raphael A. Serrano, Italian Consul in New York, writes:

"Far from my beloved fatherland and with a heart full of grief for the calamity which she confronts at this moment, you may understand with how much eagerness I read the tidings that I can get through all the newspapers. This morning I have been comforted by the account of the ship Celtic, which yesterday sailed at full speed with all kinds of supplies for the place of the disaster. I feel the gratitude of my countrymen resident here for this act of the Navy Department and its officers, who conceived the splendid idea. They deserve our eternal gratitude and thanks." The British Cabinet has been urged to follow the example of the American Government, but thus far all the Italians have received officially from England is three cheers.

INSTALLED.

Council Deputies Administered Oath to the Y. M. I. Officers.

Both Trinity and Mackin Held Social Sessions to Celebrate.

Grand Chaplain's Address Was the Feature of Mackin's Event.

GOOD WORDS FROM LEADERS

The two local councils of the Y. M. I. held meetings and installed officers this week, and both installations were accompanied by entertainments of a varied character.

Trinity Council held its installation in the new club house on Monday evening. Council Deputy John Klappheke officiated as the installing officer. There were no less than 300 in the hall, a majority of them members, a few visitors from other councils, and quite a number of young men who are eligible to membership in the order. Quite a lot of routine business was disposed of and three applications were received.

Addresses were made by Edward J. Kelly, representing the Grand Council, and John F. Sullivan, the Supreme Council. Others who made brief addresses were Vice President E. J. Conney, David O'Connell and Robert Kaltenbacher. A number of the members furnished an athletic feature, and after this the members and visitors were treated to a sumptuous lunch provided by Lawrence Hoffman. All the visitors were shown through the new club house during the evening. The ladies who are assisting in making arrangements for the grand opening next month held a meeting at the club house last Sunday, and will meet again a week from next Sunday.

President Kelly made an able address during the evening, in which he thanked the members for the honor of re-election and commented on the fact that all the old and new officers were present.

The installation of Mackin Council attracted not only the members, but their lady friends. The hall was crowded to its capacity despite the inclement weather. President Robert T. Burke called the meeting to order and a very brief business session was held. The council unanimously voted \$25 for the honor of re-election and commented on the fact that all the old and new officers were present.

The social programme was opened with a vocal solo by Miss Effic McDonald. She was enthusiastically received and was compelled to respond to an encore. Robert T. Burke, the retiring President, delivered his valedictory address, and took occasion to compliment the members on their good work during the past year, and thanked them for supporting all his efforts. He called attention to the fact that on his retirement from office Mackin Council owned its splendid property and was entirely out of debt for the first time in its history.

Council Deputy Sand assumed charge at this point and administered the obligation to the new officers in a very impressive manner. The new President, Mr. O'Connell, was exceedingly happy in his salutatory address. He asked the earnest support of the members during his administration, and said that he would place above riches the love and esteem of the 500 members of Mackin Council.

Miss Leota Whitton Bierach, the talented little entertainer, gave a vocal solo, and was compelled to respond to an encore. The address delivered by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Father George M. Connor, of Owensboro, Father O'Connor eulogized the Young Men's Institute as one of the best of the church, and urged the order for its system and its democracy. He said he was proud of the order and proud of Mackin Council. He said it was made up of young men of character and determination. Self control and determination, he said, would accomplish anything in life. The speaker was listened to attentively and his address frequently applauded.

A vocal duet by John J. Flynn and David Mackenzie made a hit, and the singers had to respond to an encore. Mr. Flynn then appeared alone and gave a series of recitations that kept the audience in roars of laughter for a quarter of an hour. The entertainment closed with the singing of the Y. M. I. ode to the air "America."

An orchestra had been provided and the young people enjoyed a dance for an hour or more at the close of the regular exercises.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Owing to the urgency of his many friends, John L. Sullivan has consented to become a candidate for Magistrate in the Sixth district of Jefferson county, which is composed of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of the city of Louisville. Mr. Sullivan is not only well known within the confines of the district in which he has become a candidate, but has hosts of friends all over the city and county. During the past five years he has been connected with the Circuit Clerk's office as Clerk of the Chancery Division No. 1 of the Circuit Court. His punctuality, affable manners and unflinching atten-

tion to business have made him popular with the bench and bar. Mr. O'Sullivan expects to win his race. He is a member of Division 4 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and proud of his Irish progenitors.

GLOOM

That Settled Over England Has Been Off-set by Joy in Ireland.

Birrell's New Land Bill Is Hailed With Delight by Nation.

Conference on the Subject Will Be Held in Dublin Next Month.

GAELIC IN THE NEW UNIVERSITY

Simultaneous with the Italian earthquake came a severe spell of bad weather to England, and although the Britishers sympathize with the suffering people of Italy they have an army of unemployed to look after at home. The bad weather has still further caused the loss of employment to many and privation and starvation are widespread. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., writes to the Chicago Tribune from London that in addition to other causes of gloom in England the revenue returns show a decrease from former years, and the tariff reformers are calling more loudly for protection as the only remedy.

In Ireland the pensions brought comfort and relief than in any other part of the three kingdoms. Nowhere were they more wanted or will they be better utilized, five shillings weekly being to the poor of that country a small fortune, assuring them of a comfortable old age. The old age pensions are especially welcomed in the poorest parts of the country like Mayo, for instance, which is getting \$500,000 yearly in pensions. Altogether the experiment is a pronounced success, and is certain to increase the popularity of the government with the working classes everywhere and to be developed in other respects during the next year.

In Ireland the new year finds the people more cheerful than in England. The old age pensions bill, the first legislation from an English Parliament since the destruction of the Irish Parliament which gives the same privileges and hopes to the Irish people as to the English people, in addition to the achievements of the Irish party, is a subject of universal praise.

Funds to the Irish cause were rushed in at Christmas, making the annual subscription up to the present day the respectable sum of \$40,000, which, joined to the sum received from Redmond and Devlin's successful tours in America during the last autumn, places the Irish party in excellent financial shape.

The discussion of Birrell's land bill is proceeding calmly. The landlords still denounce it and some critics inspired by William O'Brien to attack it openly, but Redmond issues a spirited defense and announces that it is the pledge of the Government to enable him to denounce the bill on the first night of the next Parliament.

While some of the features of the bill are being criticized, it is the general feeling that it is the best and biggest land measure ever proposed, and it is hoped it will settle, finally and justly, all the outstanding problems of the land war.

A national convention is called for February 9 and 10. William O'Brien gives half a promise to attend, but surrounds it with conditions which position and to absent himself. Even if he does attend his policy of hostility to Birrell's bill and the Irish party will receive a stern and practically unanimous condemnation.

A significant indication of the growth of the new and more hopeful Ireland is that, all over the country, the eager debate continues occupying speeches and columns in the newspapers with reference to the place of the Irish language in the new national university.

Whether the decision will be to make it a compulsory subject for entrance or give it a prominent place in the curriculum, the fact remains that the new university will be thoroughly Irish, thoroughly national, and will start such an institution for the first time since the English conquest. This fact is enough to give 1908 a high place in the Irish annals and Irish gratitude.

RAY FOR ASSESSOR.

P. S. Ray has announced his candidacy for the nomination for County Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Pres. Ray served four years as chief deputy under Benson O. Herr, and is acquainted with every detail of the County Assessor's office. Polite and accommodating, he made friends of all who had occasion to do business with that office. In the event of his nomination his host of friends in the city and county will see that he is elected.

PASSIONIST VIEWS.

James Callahan and Alfred Kadeny, who are studying for the priesthood, made their vows at the Sacred Heart Retreat, this city, on Wednesday afternoon, the feast of the Epiphany. The Rev. Father Wilfrid Avery, C. P., presided at the ceremony. Mr. Callahan will henceforth be known as Brother Dominic, and Mr. Kadeny as Brother Robert. The two novices have gone to the Passionist Retreat near Cincinnati to pursue their theological studies.

FIDELITY

Of Employees Appears to Have Been Appreciated by Corporation.

Men Have Served One Railroad For More Than Forty Years.

Healthful Sign When Employers Retain True and Tried Servants.

SOME OF THE MANY VETERANS

Good and reliable help is as much to the merchant, the manufacturer and the corporation as to the housewife. There is reliable as well as competent male help, just as well as faithful and attentive cooks and housegirls. There are also unreliable employers as well as those who are reliable, but when you find a man working for a firm or corporation for twenty to twenty-five years and even longer, you can not help thinking that the employers as well as the employees deserve some credit for the good faith and feeling that have retained men so long. There are quite a number of employers in Louisville who have old and faithful servants, but it is doubtful if any one firm or corporation can point to the record of the mechanical department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. George Conville, head of the Board, have been clerks in the storeroom for twenty-five and twenty-two years, respectively, and Smith Connor, the Chief Storekeeper, has been with the company for at least twenty years, yet George and Bob and Smith are looked upon as mere boys by men like Johnny Ford, Jack McNally, Anton Schunicht, John Heiden and Jeremiah Kavanagh.

John Ford, or Johnny as he is familiarly called, has been with the company forty-seven years, and Jack McNally equally as long. Both are still employed, but at duties less arduous than formerly. Anton Schunicht has been in the cabinet making department forty-six years, and has been a foreman for twenty years. He has a son, a priest.

Charles Lods, one of the best machinists and locomotive builders in the United States, has been with the company forty-five years, and John Heiden, the best boiler-maker, equally as long. Jeremiah Kavanagh, foreman of the wheel and axle shop, has a record of more than forty-two years. In the freight car building shop Martin Eigelbach has a record of thirty-seven years, and George Miller, formerly the foreman of the foundry, who was retired on a pension January 1, was with the company forty years. Michael Hyland has spent thirty-five years or more in the foundry, and Julius Hoerni about the same length of time in the pattern shop. James Hanneppin and John Moore have spent thirty-five years or more in the tin and pipe-fitting shop. Joseph Burke learned his trade as machinist in the foundry, and he is still in the machine shop. Anton Geislich and Martin Greenwald have been more than thirty years in the freight car shops. Patrick Gilman has been in the wheel shop for twenty-five years. Daniel McLaughlin, or Big Dan Mac, as he is familiarly known, has been making springs for cars and locomotives for more than thirty years, and Little Pat Connolly is still making frogs for switches after thirty years of service.

Will Ramsey and George Brown have spent close to thirty years in the machine shop. John H. Hennessy has spent at least twenty-five years in the foundry, and Michael Shaughnessy has been equally as long in the blacksmith shop. John Kenefick has spent thirty or thirty-two years in the machine shops, and Martin Connolly, one of the roundhouse foremen, has been twenty-five years with the company. John Flynn, now Master Mechanic at Nashville, has been over thirty years in the company's service, and Pat Naughton, who says, was born in the boiler shop, some time ago that if this site, which adjoins the present parochial school, were accepted a new one would be built on the corner of Annapolis and Figueroa streets, while a handsome business block would replace the present church.

There are many locomotive engineers also who have been serving the company faithfully and well for many a day. Jim Silkot, controlled the throttle for forty-six years before he retired on a pension. He can do it again if the company needs him. Frank Smith is not an old man but he has been either firing or running an engine for forty years. Big Jack Foley has had his hand on the throttle for about the same length of time. John Feather, affectionately called "Pap" by the younger men, has been running for the company thirty years, and was a veteran when he came here from Pennsylvania. John Clark, Hiram Prout, Philip Soden, Dan Sexton, S. W. Pettibone, Jim Cummings, Tom Grady, James Tighe and Tom Pidgeon are in the company's employ at least thirty years.

Henry, William and Joe Farrar, brothers, have run locomotives for the L. & N. so long that they are regarded as triplets by the other employees. John Davis, Charles Slade and Clarke Rae are looked upon as newcomers, yet they have all served twenty-four or twenty-five years in the service, and Clarke Rae is now Assistant General Master Mechanic of the company. John L. Middendorf, who ran the "pay train" for years, is temporarily incapacitated, but his friends are expecting to see him back on the road very soon. Harry Palmer, Bart Jones and T. B. Meals have served twenty-five years or longer. Tom McGuire has also

been with the road at least thirty years.

Dennis E. Kelly, another veteran engineer of twenty-five years or more, is now traveling engineer, and is known all over the country. Fred A. Burgess only recently severed his connection with the L. & N. to assume a position as one of the Assistant Chiefs of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Doubtless he could have his job back tomorrow if he so desired. Jim O'Neill, Tim Murphy and Tom McGuire are among the veteran engineers who have held the throttle for thirty years or more.

Then there is Philip Kelly, a native of Louisville, but not ashamed to own that he was born when Louisville was a village fifty-years ago. He is the last survivor of the L. & N.'s first apprentices. He helped build the first locomotive ever built in Louisville. Mr. Kelly is still in the machine shop and can sing now as well as thirty-eight years ago the late Will S. Hays' song, "The Famous Twenty-nine."

"Clear the track, the bells are ringing. Here she comes on time! Thatcher Perkins is the builder Of the Twenty-nine!"

But there are other old and faithful men in the machine shop, among them Tom Connell and Hugh Lawler, with at least forty years to their credit, and possibly John Hannon has served equally as long. James Haden and Henry Schneider can point to a record of thirty-five years and William H. Nessler and Ed Seibert are proud of their thirty-years' service. A story about the mechanical department would be incomplete without a slight reference to Michael Fahey, but who is better known to his fellow workmen as "Mike Stack." He has been with the company forty years, and for a long time painted the locomotive chimneys every few trips.

The other departments have old and faithful men like Capt. William McGrath, Major John Gault, D. J. Duane and Thomas K. Hines, but none can equal the record of the mechanical department.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Noted Missionary Called to the Bar of Eternal Judgment.

On Monday morning the press discussed the death of a noted missionary, the death at Chicago of the Rev. Father J. A. Lambert, the noted missionary and lecturer. Early in December Father Lambert gave a mission of two weeks' duration here at the Sacred Heart parish, who so recently benefited by his services, will long remember him in their prayers. The Rev. Patrick Walsh, of this city, was one of the many priests who attended the funeral of the venerable clergyman.

CHURCH'S GIFT.

Bishop Contay's Offer of Land to Government Is Accepted.

The Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce received a telegram last Saturday from J. B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, that of the twenty-seven sites recently offered for the new Santa Barbara Federal building it had been decided to accept the one on the east corner of State and Washington streets, which was offered by the Catholic church for \$1. A conservative value of the property is \$24,000, and it was largely due to the generosity of Bishop Contay that the site was given practically free. Now the entire appropriation of \$10,000, which was made by Congress, can be used on the building and furnishings, which insures a much handsomer edifice than would have been possible if a lot had been purchased at its real value. The selection of this site meets with general approval from the leading business men, and means at least three new buildings for the city instead of one, as Father Stockman had wanted to build on the site. This site, which adjoins the present parochial school, were accepted a new one would be built on the corner of Annapolis and Figueroa streets, while a handsome business block would replace the present church.

AFTER CLERKSHIP.

Walter Ratcliffe, who for twenty years was a deputy in the County Clerk's office, is a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Mr. Ratcliffe was a candidate for the office two years ago, but was defeated by a small margin. He knows as many people in Louisville and Jefferson county as any man in Louisville. Since his retirement from office Mr. Ratcliffe has been engaged in the real estate business, and has had every opportunity to return to his public life. His long service as Chief Deputy County Clerk is a sufficient guarantee that he is admirably well qualified to administer the affairs of the office.

WORK OF VANDALS.

The priests and people of St. Dominic's parish, San Francisco, are incensed over the work of one or more vandals who invaded the sanctuary on the eve of New Year's day and who, after destroying silk vestments worth at least \$1,000, wrote indecent and obscene words on the altars and walls of the church. The police are at work on the case, but as nothing of value was taken away there is little hope of tracing the miscreants.

DOUBLE

Trouble For the City Administration Made by Decision of Court.

Forty Dollar Clerks Draw Ninety Dollars Per Month As Supervisors.

Police Play Part of Czars in the Fourth District Under Foster.

HOW LONG WILL THIS LAST?

The decision of Judge Emmet Field that policemen discharged from the Louisville force without trial are entitled to their respective salaries for the time they have lost entails an additional tax of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 on the taxpayers. No other decision was expected, because the same question has been decided on at least two occasions by the Court of Appeals. It means that the taxpayers of Louisville must pay \$25,000 for the services of policemen they did not get.

Herman Roehr, a former Deputy Sheriff, published a card to the effect that he did not resign because of a disagreement with the present Republican administration. He is prepared to deny that he told a number of intimate friends who are Democrats, "Vote for Grinstead. He will allow the pensions to open on Sunday if elected."

The General Council refused Councilman John L. Richardson's request for the number of new policemen and firemen, therefore it would be hardly worth while for anyone to ask the names of 40 clerks in the City Engineer's office who are drawing \$3 per day as supervisors. Some of them would not know the difference between a block of granite and a forty of charcoal, and some of them hit with one of the two missiles. The general public has been awakened to conditions in the City Engineer's office, and to offset a scandal a blanket-raise of salaries for that department is being prepared. "Robert J. Foster, formerly private, Company C, Sixth Infantry, sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service, and to be confined at hard labor for the period of one year, at August 1, 1901," so reads the United States prison record, is acting Captain of police in the Fourth district. Foster is good at acting. He acted several times last Sunday, and as a result of his last scene, Mr. Francis invited the quartette to enter the saloon. They did and found everything serene. Then they inspected the other rooms. Mrs. Francis invited them to come up stairs and make an inspection, but the invitation was declined.

"We'll take you, anyhow," said one of the police to Francis. Just as the party started away another stranger approached and tried to enter the bar-room. He said he wanted to buy some tobacco and he, too, was arrested and taken in town. The little party proceeded to the Fourth district police station. Mr. Francis and the stranger were left standing in the office of the station while the detective and policemen went to consult acting Capt. Foster.

While the conference was in progress William O'Keefe and George Goering, reputable citizens, and friends of Mr. Francis, appeared on the scene, prepared to go his bond. In a few moments Foster came bellowing into the room and rushing toward O'Keefe and Goering yelled: "Who are these people?" Before anyone could answer he ordered them out. Mr. O'Keefe walked out. Mr. Goering started to explain his mission, but Foster threw him out. Mr. Francis was taken upstairs and told that "You have been accused of violating the law by keeping open on Sunday, but I am going to give you the benefit of a doubt. You fellows can't pull the wool over my eyes. I am not going to stop until I break this thing up." Then he released Mr. Francis from custody.

In speaking of the matter to a representative of the Kentucky Irish American Mr. Francis said: "I have been in the saloon business eighteen years, and I keep an orderly and respectable place. It is the first time I was ever arrested in all these years and if I had violated any law I would not have been surprised. The insulting treatment given my friends Goering and O'Keefe hurts me, too." Messrs. Goering and O'Keefe have corroborated Mr. Francis' account of their mistreatment.